



J. M. FERRES, Editor.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

J. D. GILMAN, Printer.

VOL. I.

FRELIGHSBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1835.

NO. 32.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged, in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and six pence for each subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, three pence per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to JAMES MOIR FERRES, Editor; and if by mail, post paid.

AGENTS FOR THE STANDARD.

Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke, Montreal,
Mr. W. Brent, Quebec.
Daniel Campbell, Esq. Pigeon-hill.
Mr. Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Freigh, Esq., Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, Esq. P. M., Churchville.
Jacob Cook, Esq. P. M., Brome.
P. H. Knowlton, Esq., Brome.
Samuel Wood, Esq. M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Esq., Farnham.
Mr. Henry Boright, Sutton.
William Davis, Esq., Stanbridge Ridge.
Maj. Isaac Wiley, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Missiskoui Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

From Legends of a Log Cabin.

THE SLEIGH-RIDE.

"A matter fitly adorned with words."

Wa-al, began the Yankee, seeing as most the whole of the good company have given a story apiece, I guess it would be pretty curious for me to hold back, so I'll give you the story of the great Sleigh-Ride at Wiscasset, down East, in the district of Maine. It is now near about ten years that I was keeping school in Wiscasset. I did not take to it much, but not being able to pick up any chores, I thought I might as well do a little at school-keeping, seeing as twelve dollars a month and found was better than nothin'. So I began my work sitting in a school-house ten hours a day, and boarding round from house to house, so as to take out the share of every one that had children to school—five days for a boy, three for a girl. At first I went to Squire Marsh, then to Deacon Sweets, then to the Minister's; to all these places I fared pretty smartly, plenty to eat, and that of the best; but, Lord bless ye, when I got to some of the others...old Crooks, and widow Pettibone, and George Seabury—gosh! it was another thing. Crooks was a regular skin-dint; and tough bull beef, old rusty pork, potatoes none of the soundest, was the best fare I tasted during his weeks. Thanks to gracious, he hadn't but two children, a boy and a girl, to school; and I was glad enough to let him off with seven days instead of eight. Indeed I never thought I should have stood it so long, but by good luck the Squire asked me to dine with him on Sunday, and on Thursday afternoon we had a quilting at the Deacon's, so that gave me two good meals and helped me through; but all this is nothing to the sleigh-ride. It so happened that Deacon Bigelow and Squire Marsh, each on 'em, got a new sleigh this winter from Boston; so Parson Emerson, not to be behind hand, set Zekiel Jones, the wheelwright, and Josh Whitney the painter, to work on his old sleigh, and pity me! it did not come out nigh about as good as new. This, in course, gave a great start to the folks in Wiscasset in the way of sleigh-riding, and we all agreed to have a right good time the first smart snow.

Peleg Bigelow, Deacon Bigelow's son, was to take his sister, Sally and Fanny Johnson; they did say that Peleg was making up to Fanny in the way of spakin', but I guess 'twas only sort o' so and sort o' not so, for Peleg was a curious critter, and didn't do nothing in a hurry. Joe Marsh, the Squire's son, was to take the new Boston sleigh; she was a real picture, held twelve seated, and could pack ten more, with his sister Sally, the Whitney's, and a whole lot more. The Doctor drove the parson's sleigh, and took Prudence and Experience Emerson, and all the whole tribe of the North's. Doctor Lawrence wanted Sally Marsh to go along, and I sort o' guess the Squire and Ma'am wouldn't have no objections; but Sally wouldn't look

at him in the courting line, and no wonder, Doctor was forty if he was a day, and about as good looking as 'get out'; any how, Sally wouldn't have nothing to say to him. I greed with Joe Whitney for his mare, and widow Pettibone promised to let me have her sleigh, providin' I would pay Zekiel Jones for a little fixin' up it wanted. The pesky old critter never once let me see the sleigh, till I had 'greed with her and Zekiel Jones, but when he got it, sure enough! it was all to pieces. Zekiel said he had most as lives make a new one, but the old woman had kept me hanging on so long, that every thing that looked like a sleigh was taken up so I had no chance, 'twas widow Pettibone's sleigh or no frolic. Now, though I was obligated to take Dolly and Jenny Pettibone, (the old mother cornered me into that,) yet Sally Marsh partly said that maybe she would give Joe the slip coming home, and take driver's seat with me. This made me the more earnest and willing to take the old woman's sleigh, cost what it would.

Well! seeing as every one was provided with sleighs, the next pint was where should we go? Some were for Pardon Bower's tavern on the Portland road, ten miles out; some for Gosham's, down on the beach; and some for Lem Davis's over to Colbrook. I rather guess we should finally have agreed on Pardon's for he had a grand room for a dance, and his flip was about so I tell ye; but when we had most made up our minds to try him, and only stood out because of the price, for Pardon wanted every feller to pay five-and-sixpence lawful, and three four-pence hapenees for each gal, think of that! Well, Pardon, he swore and we argued; but just about that time came a man from young George Peabody, who had married Jane Marsh, Sally's sister, and gone to live on the Squire's farm at Colbrook, to say that we must all come out there and bring our fiddlers, and he have every thing ready, and it should not cost none of us a cent. Lord! I wish you could have seen Pardon Bower's face when I tell'd him the news. We had had a long talk in the forenoon, Peleg Bigelow and me, with Pardon, but he was stiff as a shingle; so just after dinner I got the news of George Peabody's offer, so Joe Marsh and me, we went right over to Pardon's to tell him about it. The feller saw us comin', and made sure that he had us now as tight as wax.

'Well, boys!' says he, 'have you come up to my price?'

'Why, ye see, Pardon Bowers, said I, 'we must talk it over once more; five-and-sixpence each feller, and three four-pence hapenees a gal is a thing that we can't stand.'

'Well! well! Nathaniel Dorr, there's no use of no more talking; 'you are all talk and no cider.' I'm a thinking now just come to the pint; say yes or no to my price, and I have done; I'm blamed if I care whether the sleigh-ride comes this way or not.'

'Well, Pardon, if that's your idee, and you don't really care whether it comes your way or not—'

'Not I, blame my skin! if I'd give nine-pence for the job.'

'Well, seeing as it is so, I guess we'll take up with George Peabody's offer. He has invited the whole of the party to stop at the new farm at Holbrook, and I guess we'll have a pretty nice time; we take out our fiddles, and George gets every thing else.'

Gracious me! how Pardon did cuss and swear.

'Dam my eyes to darnation! who ever heard o' the like! Dam that e're Peabody, the mean sneakin'—' Here Pardon stopped pretty short, for he remembered that Joe Marsh, who was standing by, was Peabody's brother-in-law, and he know'd that though Joe was a slow critter, yet if he once did get his dander up, he would be savage as a meat-axe. So Pardon dared not say nothing, but went grumbling into the house. We gave him one hurra! and were off about as tight as we could spring.

Now, all being ready, we only waited for the first snow, but somehow or other that held off. Christmas was close by, and tho' we had three or four flurries, yet nothing like a regular North-easter and a fair fall of snow. We began to think there wasn't no more snow to come; but finally, on the last Sunday in the year, the clouds gathered thick and hung low, and just about forenoon meeting time, the large heavy flakes began to fall, and every thing promised a heavy snow. All meeting time you could see the young fellers stretch their necks most out of their stiffeners to peep at the clouds, and when meeting was out, no one pretended to know any thing of the text or the sermon, they were so busy talking about the snow and the sleigh-ride. All intermission 'twas exactly the same; 'twas 'when shall we go?' and 'who shall drive

first?' among the fellers; and 'what shall we wear?' and 'how shall we look among the gals?' Well, afternoon meeting came; the ground was covered, the clouds looked heavy and full of snow, tho' still it did not exactly come down; however, they all said it would come on at sunset. So Parson Emerson gave out—

'His hoary frost, his fleecy snow,
Descend and clothe the ground.'

Mr. Flag set 'Winter,' and I guess the singers did roar it out about slick. Well, we all looked that Parson Emerson would have given his snow sermon; the parson he'd preached a very great sermon about snow storms, from Job xxxviii, 27, the first winter he came to Wiscasset, and seeing as all the people were so well pleased with it, he gave it to them once every winter from that day to this; but I don't know what it was, he did not. Maybe he thought 'twould have made us think too much about the sleigh-ride; anyhow he took quite another text, and gave a sermon on regeneration or adoption, or something of that sort. Well, after meeting, we all hurried out to see how the clouds looked. The first one out was Sam Wheaton. Sam sat near the door, he gave one spring and was out beyond the porch; he looked up at the clouds, and then he ripped right out, 'dead rot my skin, if it ain't clearing up!' And so it was, the clouds were scaling off, the snow had stopped, no signs of sleigh-riding.

When the folks all got fairly out, such a talking and wondering and a guessing you never did hear; 'twas no use fretting, 'twas not likely but we should have some snow before May-day; so we all went home determined to wait in patience. Three weeks went by, and now 'twas the middle of January, when one afternoon it began to snow in right earnest, small, dry, fine, and straight down. Before school was out, the ground was covered half a foot deep. I hurried to the Squire's to speak to Joe about it,—when did ye ever!...afore I could get to the door, I heard the bell toll; somebody was dead. I guess I did not lose much time before I got to the meeting house, I found old Joe Whipple tolling away.

'Why, Mr. Nathaniel Dorr, is that you out in the midst of the snow? What is the matter, any body dead?'

'Why, Joe Whipple,' said I, as soon as I could get my breath, 'if nobody isn't dead, why the nation are you tolling the bell?'

'Oh! surely, Mrs. Pettibone is dead; I thought you must know that.'

'Mrs. Pettibone? why I saw her well enough this morning!'

'Oh, ho, Mr. Nat, I don't mean Nancy Pettibone, but the old grandmother that's been bed-ridden these ten years, she has got her release at last.'

Here was a pretty how-dye-do; this darnation old woman had been bed-ridden these ten years, and now she must die, just so as to break up our fine sleigh-ride. I went back to the Squire's all the way contriving how soon we could get over it; maybe the funeral would be to-morrow, and then in two or three days we might start; anyhow I should be clear of fat Dolly Pettibone, and now I can have a right smart chance for Sally Marsh out and home. I got to the Squire's, Joe was in the sitting room with Sally and Ma'am; just as we began to talk it over, the Squire came in—he would not hear a word of the sleigh-ride for at least a fortnight. Benjamin Pettibone had been an old respectable inhabitant of the town; a Select-man, and once member of General Court; and it would never do to slight his widow's death in this way; 'particularly,' said the Squire, 'as she is poor, and the family rather reduced.'

Here, then, was a put off for a fortnight, and we had nothing to do but to have patience a while longer. Well, we did wait, and a tedious time we had of it, never was finer sleighing seen; cold bright days, fine moonshiny nights, made on purpose for sleighing; then as bad luck would have it, old Ma'am Pettibone died just at the full of the moon; so if we waited a fortnight we might be sure of dark nights and no moon. This was vexatious, but the Squire stood out, we must not think of it a day sooner than the end of the second week. Well, ye all know a fortnight can't last for ever and this here one, though 'twas a plaguy long one, came to an end at last on Friday. Joe Marsh, and Peleg Bigelow, and the Doctor and me, had a meeting at the school-house to fix the thing finally. Wa-al Peleg was for Monday, saying there was no use at all of putting it off, as the snow would then have been on the ground nigh twenty days, but Joe who as I said before, was a slow sort of critter, he guessed he couldn't get ready by Monday, and he named Wednesday. Now it so happened that Thursday was the day for the Select men to visit schools, so I could not any how at all be away Wednesday afternoon,

nor Thursday. Well, Friday was finally fixed, and Joe was to let his brother George Peabody, know that Friday evening we would be out, gals, fiddles and all. I guess you'll think we was pretty glad to get the thing finally settled, so I went that very night to the Squire's to talk about the examination, and maybe to slip in a word to Sally about our going out and home together. Well Squire was not to home, but I found Ma'am and Sally in the sitting room; Sally sewing something smart for the sleighing, and Ma'am knitting. I guess Sally blushed like nation when she saw me begin to draw up to her. Well, we had a pretty nice time; Ma'am got out some apples and cider, we chatted away fine. I praised the cider and the apples, and the old lady's knitting. Finally Ma'am got into right good humour. 'Well, Mr. Nathaniel,' she began, 'I suppose you never heard me tell of the curious way of seeing Squire Marsh? In course, I said no, and should be glad to know.'

Now I know'd the story. Well I suppose it had been a long while since she got a chance to tell it, for when I said 'I'd never heard it,' (for truly I never had heard her tell it,) she was well nigh tickled to death; so she began to rights, and told the whole thing, how she went to see her uncle at Braintree, in the Bay State, and whereabouts in the town he lived, and how many children he had; then came her visit, how often she had been asked, and how first one thing and then another had hindered her, till finally she got a chance and went. Then came her going to church and what she wore,—an elegant brocade, with white scarlet and yellow figures,—then she described the train and the bonnet, Lord! lord! I thought she never would have done, never in creation. However finally she got to church, met the Squire, loved and married him. But all this while I had to listen pretty sharp, for Sally had tell'd me that Ma'am never forgave any one for not listening to her story; so I heard with all my ears, and took care to laugh, and then to say 'laws o'me!' and 'you don't say so!' and 'did I ever?' just in the right place Ma'am was then carried away at the thought of having such a good listener, and she made the story twice as long and ten times as tedious, (so Sally said,) as she ever had in her life before. Finally she came to an end; and then just as she was all in a pucker with the recollection of her younger days I ventured to ask if 'Sally might not take fat Dolly Pettibone's place in the widow's sleigh?' the old lady pecked up her mouth a little. 'She did not use to let Sally go out except with Joe, but seeing as it's you, I don't know but I will, providin' that Sally's agreeable.' Sally, like a good girl, was quite willing to go mother's road when she saw which road it was. I would ha' liked right well to have had no body else along, but Ma'am looked so 'nation sour when I spoke of it, that 'twas finally 'greed that Sally should take her little cousin Jenny Fairchild, to fill up the odd place. Seeing as I got on so smart, I guess I'd better be going afore the Squire came in to change our plans, so I made Ma'am my best bow, gave Sally a roguish look, (I think she sort o' smiled back,) and I was off.

Well, nothin' happened till Wednesday afternoon, when Joe Marsh came over to the School-house just as school was out in the afternoon, and tell'd me he had got to go over to Colbrook, to carry a whole lot of things to George. 'Now, Nat,' says Joe, 'I want you to go along. Will you go?'

'Why Joe its no use saying I should be right glad to go over with you; but the fact is, tomorrow is examination day, and I can't in no way in the world spare the time. I must see to the schoolhouse, fix the benches, get the chairs for the Selectmen and Parson Emmerson; so I guess I can't go.'

'Oh, yes, you must go, Nat,' says Joe, 'it won't take more than two hours, and mind my word, Nat, you will be sorry if you don't.'

Now, as Joe said this, he kind a snickered a little and gave a curious sort of look out of his eyes, as much as to say 'I knew, if I choose to tell.' I tried to get it out of him, but he was 'mum'; I didn't know what to do, but finally I 'greed to go and Joe hurried off to get ready. Well, when I came to think it over, says I to myself, 'Sure as a gun, Sally is some how or other at the bottom of it,' so I took time to brush my best coat—blue, with gilt buttons, cost thirteen dollars in Portland, think of that; I got it out, however, and was off for the Squire's. Joe had a whole lot of things to carry; indeed the sleigh was well nigh loaded down with boxes, and baskets, and demijohns, and jugs, and bottles. I thought for certain Ma'am Marsh had emptied her store-room into it. However all the things were soon stowed away, and Joe and I

were just ready to jump in the sleigh, when, lo! and behold out came Sally, all rigged ready for a ride. She kind a coloured up when she saw me: 'La! Mr. Dorr, I did not know you was going with Joe. Why did you not tell me, Joe?'

'Oh!' says Joe, 'room enough, Sally; jump in, jump in.'

Ma'am Marsh had gone in, but just at the wrong time, out she came with a big jug. Here, here, Joe, you forgot Jenny's yeast jug; she sent—The old lady stopped in the midst of her speech, when she saw Sally in the sleigh. 'Why, Sally you aint going surely.'

'Oh, yes Ma'am,' said Sally, talking it very fast 'it's so long since I have seen Jenny, and I know she will want me to see about the things, and so I thought—'

Here the horses gave a start, I rather guess Joe pricked one of them; he pulled, Sally screamed, I caught the yeast bottle out of the old lady's hands and whispered 'be off to Joe.' The old lady cried 'Stop! stop! stop! Joe did every thing to stop the horses except pull the reins, and we were off before you could say Jack Robinson.'

I heard Ma'am screaming after us, 'Take care of your sister Joe.' On we went as fast as we could clip it, Sally sitting in one corner, and I edging up to her every jolt the sleigh gave, till I was close alongside. Joe had as much as he could do to manage the horses, he had out the young ones; so Sally and I were the same as quite alone. In less than no time we got to the bridge at Colbrook, Joe checked his horses to walk over, according to the rules of the bridge. Well we had got most over when pop! right under my feet, I thought 'twas a pistol. Sally screamed, Joe swore right out. 'Damn the yeast jug, it has burst.' The crack of the bottle, Sally's scream, and Joe's cursing just drove the horses right mad; away they flew; one spring we were past the toll-house; another they rounded the corner towards the pond, over went the sleigh, and afore I knew any thing, souse we were all of us in the pond. By good luck it was not deep or we might never have got out, for the whole sleigh-load went together. Sally and Joe, and me and the boxes, and jars and bottle, and demijohn, helter-skelter. Jim Davis, who saw the whole, then ran down, and by his help we scrambled out, dragged out the sleigh though the pole was broken and one of the sides, and saved some of the things. Then we put Sally, who was most frozen to death, poor soul! into Jim's sled, that luckily stood by, mounted ourselves and soon got to Georges.

Jenny Peabody took charge of Sally, and George had Joe and me into his bedroom, where he offered each of us a suit of dry clothes. Joe did pretty well, for though he was so thin that George's things hung all in bags round him, yet being of the same height it did not look so bad; as for me, I tried it every way and how, but it would not do. George was a little short critter, and his trousers did not come down to my knees; and even then the top of the trousers and the bottom of the jacket were wide apart. So after bugging and coaxing, 'twas no use. 'Come! come! Nat!' said George, 'my rigging never will go on your spars, so just turn into bed and we will dry your own things.' There was no use objecting, so I like my lord mayor, went to bed while my breeches were—no mending to be sure, but—drying. Towards night George came up with my things, I dressed and came down to the sitting-room; Sally was not down, and her sister said 'twas not to be thought of her returning to Wiscasset that night. George was very friendly in asking me to stay, but I told him next day was examination and I had been away too long already. Here, however, was another put-off to our sleigh-ride; George Peabody had lost half his things, and Sally was sick,—no hope of sleighing for Friday. I began to think the very deuce was in it, and that we should never have our frolic; however, George, who was a real free-hearted fellow, said we must come next week, by that time Sally would be well, and Jenny all ready. I hung back a little at first, but finally we agreed for next Friday providing that Sally was well. This being fixed, Joe and I started, and soon got back to Squire Marsh; Ma'am was frightened almost out of her wits at our being out so late and Sally's not coming with us. We soon told the whole story, and then I went off home; the Squire sent Dan, his hired man, after Dr. Lawrence, as he did not think much of Jarvis the Colbrook Doctor. Next day bright and early, I went over to the Squire's to hear the news. Early as it was the Doctor had been over, and I found him with the Squire telling the symptoms. He talked very learned about the nerves and the vital energies, and a deal more that was too deep for me, and for the Squire too, I fancy; however it all

(See last page for the remainder.)

From the Quebec Gazette.

The House in Committee on the Draught of an Address in answer to the Speech of His Excellency at the opening of the present Session, reported the following, which was concurred in, and Messengers appointed to wait upon His Excellency to know his pleasure when he will receive the House with its

ADDRESS:

To His Excellency, the Right Honorable Archibald Earl of Gosford, Baron Worthingham of Beccles, in the County of Suffolk, Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Vice Admiral of the same, and one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

1.—We, His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, humbly thank your Excellency for your speech at the opening of the present Session.

2.—We congratulate your Excellency on His Majesty's determination to place the head of the Government of this Province in the person of your Excellency, a distinguished individual, whose habits and former station, have, independently of his other qualifications, rendered him more able to accomplish this important charge.—We congratulate your Excellency in like manner on your safe arrival among

3.—It is indeed under no ordinary circumstances that your Excellency has assumed the reins of Administration. The Government has not for some time past, sufficiently possessed the confidence of this House and of the people, to fulfil the purposes of its institution.—In this state of things, it was in conformity to the ancient custom of Parliament, and in the spirit of the constitution itself, as well as for the advantage of His Majesty's subjects and of the Government in this Province, that this House adopted constitutional means for obtaining the redress of grievances and abuses.—We shall see with pleasure that His Majesty's Government has acquired that practical and local knowledge of the Province which is necessary for the discernment of the most appropriate remedies. It is therefore with feelings of hope that we contemplate the extensive powers, attributions and circumstances with which your Excellency has commenced the fulfilment of your high Mission.

4.—Bearing in mind the distinction pointed out by your Excellency, with regard to the application of the remedies in question, we are firmly convinced of your Excellency's just and liberal intentions in the administration of the executive power. In those cases where your Excellency may be called upon to act jointly with the Provincial Legislature, or with this House in particular, we shall always be disposed to co-operate in every measure which may tend to the welfare of this Province. With regard to the bills which may require to be passed or sanctioned by the authorities of England, we have already on more than one occasion made known our desires and wishes to His Majesty's Government.—We are firmly persuaded that the result of the attention which has lately been given to the desires and repeated claims of this House and of the people, will be an entire conviction of their justice, and that they will be granted to their fullest extent.

5.—We ought not at this moment, to fail to declare most respectfully to your Excellency, that the great body of the people of this Province, consider the extension of the Executive principle, and its application to the Constitution of the Legislative Council in particular—the repeal of the Acts passed in Great Britain on matters concerning the internal Government of the Province and fully within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Parliament, as well as of the privileges conferred by such Acts—and the full and unrestrained enjoyment on the part of the Provincial Legislature and of this House of their Legislative and constitutional rights—as being essential to the prosperity, welfare and happiness of His Majesty's faithful Canadian subjects, and as being necessary to ensure their confidence in His Government, and their future welfare and contentment under it, and to remove the causes which have been obstacles hereto.—And we also most respectfully pray your Excellency, that in those future communications to which you have alluded between your Excellency and His most Gracious Majesty or His Government on the subject of the great interest of this Province, your Excellency will be pleased not to lose sight of this firm conviction on the part of the people, which we feel in common with them.

6.—The desire manifested by your Excellency to obtain the good will of the Canadians of all ranks and classes, and the confidence and respect of the Representatives of the people, is our warranty of your Excellency's intention to do all in your power for the welfare of the country.—We thank your Excellency for your declaration that as head of the Provincial Legislature, you will co-operate with us in the redress of every evil which it may be necessary to correct.

7.—His Majesty's Government must have been convinced that the circumstances mentioned by your Excellency as being of a nature for some time past, to have excluded the majority of the inhabitants of this Province from a due participation in the powers and advantages of office, rested on an incorrect appreciation of their sentiments. The people have defended the country in time of war; they refused to accede to the appeal made to them by the former British Colonies on this continent at the period which preceded the independence of those Colonies; they preserved their confidence in His Majesty's Government in times of difficulty and under administrations which trampled on their dearest rights;—they have, by their Representatives, laboured to ensure all classes of their fellow subjects without distinction, a participation in all the political and natural advantages of the country; and firmly to establish in this province the Constitutional and Parliamentary law of Great Britain, and such other portions of its institutions as appeared to the people to be salutary and protecting, and consonant to their wants. It is therefore with satisfaction that we have heard your Excellency disclaim on the part of His Majesty and of the British people the motives to which the province heretofore followed has been necessarily attributed. We welcome with a like feeling your Excellency's declaration that your instructions enjoin upon you the utmost impartiality and an entire disregard of unjust distinctions.

8.—We thank your Excellency for the frank and open avowal of the salutary principle, that in every country, to be acceptable to the great body of the people is one of the most essential elements of fitness for public station. We shall rejoice to hear that arrangements have been adopted to lay before the competent authorities a more particular account than heretofore of the exercise of the Royal Authority in the appointments to Public Office in this Province. We perfectly appreciate the motives by which His Majesty is actuated. Yet we cannot but feel some anxiety lest the too frequent appeal to His Majesty should in certain cases have an effect contrary to his gracious intentions.

9.—It will be of the greatest advantage that the accumulation of incompatible offices in the same person should be completely remedied. Your Excellency cannot fail to remember that the particular cases to which you have been pleased to declare that your attention has been already given, were, among others provided against by a Bill passed by the two Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and subsequently taken into consideration by His Majesty's Government. This circumstance has been made on the part of the Government, and the complaint which have uniformly been made on the part of the people, have led us to hope that your Excellency would have been invested with the powers necessary to enable your Excellency forthwith to carry into effect your determination on the subject of the salutary separation of the principal component parts of the Government. We should be happy to see established that responsibility, the part of the Executive power in this province to the Legislature thereof and to the House in particular, which is happily established in the United Kingdom, and imparts strength and security to its institutions.—We moreover confidently hope that the arrange-

ments your Excellency has been pleased to mention will be speedily carried into effect. Your Excellency has also been pleased to declare to us, that your views are not confined to these and that no union of incompatible or incongruous offices will be willingly acquiesced in by your Excellency.

10.—The intentions announced by your Excellency with regard to the communication to your Excellency by the Executive of all dispatches, accounts, papers and information of which in the course of our deliberations we may have need, are of a nature to call for our particular acknowledgments; we duly appreciate the fears of His Majesty's Government that we may have been exposed to some inconveniences arising from this source.—We expect the greatest advantage from the unserved assistance which your Excellency has been pleased to promise us, with regard, particularly, to every thing connected with the Revenue and Finance, and we hope that with your Excellency's aid the enquiries which this House will continue and institute will have a happy effect on the legislation and on the future welfare of the country. We are glad to hear that those enquiries, in conjunction with those which this House has already made, will furnish extensive information on the statistics of the Province, and may aid your Excellency in collecting the information and forming the opinions, which your Excellency has announced your intention of transmitting to His Majesty's Government.

11.—By abolishing the too frequent practice of reserving Bills for the signature of His Majesty's pleasure, and that of delaying the communications of the Royal pleasure, as well with regard to such Bills as to the Addresses of this House, the Executive authorities will concur in consolidating in the Province, itself, an effective and regular Government adapted to provide in the best manner for the wants of its inhabitants.—This amelioration of the practice on this subject may also be especially favourable to the establishment of Colleges and Schools for the advancement of christian knowledge and of sound learning, unattended by those delays which your Excellency believes that under a copy system the greatest zeal of activity in His Majesty's service would be insufficient to obviate. The deep and personal interest which His Majesty deigns to take in the affairs of this Province have happily suggested to him a measure which we cannot but applaud.

12.—His Majesty's displeasure announced before hand by your Excellency, at an attempt on the part of the Government, liable to the imputation of giving to the English an undue preference over the French language; of calling upon the Judges for extra-judicial opinions on questions which may subsequently come before them for decision, or of interfering in the elections of the Representatives of the people, will be one of the elements of order and security, and we are persuaded that your Excellency can have no motive for not giving the fullest effect to His Majesty's injunctions on this head.

13.—With respect to the idea of any undue partiality to the English language, over that which makes that part of the laws and institutions guaranteed in the most solemn manner to His Majesty's Canadian subjects; we learn with pleasure that His Majesty disapproves, and is desirous to prevent the adoption of any practice which would deprive either class of his subjects of the use of the language with which early habits and education have rendered them most familiar. We flatter ourselves that the due consideration which your Excellency will doubtless bestow with regard to the fitness of the persons who may compose the tribunals and fill the several public offices will suffice for the future nature of the law, for the incontestible rights of all classes of the inhabitants of this country.

14.—We shall give our earnest attention to the subject of the fees demanded by divers public functionaries, with a view to revise and regulate the same by the supreme authority of the law. His Majesty may be assured that we shall be guided in this behalf by the interests of the subjects of the Province, and the various considerations due to the interests of all portions of the public weal, and to the advancement of the moral condition and of the industry of the people.

15.—We shall accept with pleasure your Excellency's co-operation with this House, in an enquiry into the practice and proceedings of the superior tribunals, with a view to ensure their conformity to the law, and to render them more prompt and methodical as well as less expensive. We hope that the same good understanding will continue to exist between your Excellency and this House if any bills on this subject should be brought before the Provincial Parliament.

16.—On the subject of the Clergy Reserves we regret that we have to state to your Excellency that notwithstanding the benevolent intentions of His Majesty's Government, of which your Excellency is pleased to assure us, our apprehensions have been justified by the disposal of a considerable portion of the waste lands in the manner which we had foreseen. As we have already expressed our opinion to His Majesty's Government on this head, we shall confine ourselves to assuring your Excellency that we shall enter zealously into the examination of the whole question, with the hope of being able to agree to the views of His Majesty's Government, at the same time that we shall respect the rights of all parties, and maintain the common or individual interests of all the inhabitants of this province.

17.—We thank your Excellency for having recognized the constitutional privileges of this House with regard to its contingent expenses.

18.—The declaration of His Most Gracious Majesty, whereby we are led to hope that the legitimate control of the representatives of the people will be exercised over all public monies payable to His Majesty or to his officers in the province, whether arising from taxes or from any other Canadian source, carries with it the admission of an incontestible and essential principle, calculated to ensure that efficiency and responsibility which are so much to be desired in the Government, and to maintain that constitutional control which the people have a right to exercise, by their representatives, over every branch of the Executive Government. On this head, which embraces a vast number of matters of detail, we shall receive with respect, and will take into our most serious consideration, every communication from His Majesty's Government or from your Excellency which you may be pleased to make to us; and we trust that they will tend to facilitate at an early period the conclusive and satisfactory settlement of all financial difficulties. Our labours on this subject will be conducted with the same unceasing diligence which your Excellency is pleased to promise to bestow on it.

19.—We shall receive in the same spirit the accounts necessary to shew the financial state of the province, with such estimates and explanation as your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us.

20.—All matters of this nature are so essentially connected with the interests of our constituents and the peculiar privileges of this House, that we cannot fail to be guided in our determination respecting them by what we believe to be the constitutional privileges of this branch of the Legislature, and for the welfare of the province.

21.—The request made by your Excellency in consequence of measures heretofore adopted by the Executive power, and with regard to which we have already humbly expressed our opinions to His Majesty's Government, is so intimately connected with the same rights and privileges that it will be our duty to take it into consideration with the same views and sentiments.

22.—We ought, however, to express to your Excellency our conviction that the future application of any sums of money subject to the control of this House, without the consent of the representatives of the people, would tend to create an obstacle in the arrangements contemplated by his

Majesty's Government, and which we most sincerely desire to see completed.

23.—We are thankful to providence for having exempted this province during the summer of the present year, from the ravages of the scourge which had necessitated sanitary precautions on an extensive scale. The discontinuance by your Excellency of some of these precautions at an earlier period than usual appears to us to have been conformable to the circumstances under which it took place. We shall not fail to make good any just and reasonable expenses incurred in carrying the said precautions into effect. We shall also take into consideration the expediency of indemnifying the proprietors of Grosse Isle, and of purchasing it for the public uses of the province.

24.—The judicial decision of the suit instituted by the Crown against the late Receiver General, which your Excellency has announced to us, adds to the hope we entertain that the right of the province to be reimbursed will be acted upon.

25.—We shall give our attention to the useful Statutes which have recently expired. We shall also continue our deliberations on the question of prisons and prison discipline, and on the expediency of adopting some more effectual methods than at present exist for the suppression of crime.

26.—Any sufficient and constitutional measure tending to facilitate the exercise of the right of this House to the control of the whole Revenue raised in this province, shall be received by us with a due appreciation of the motives by which it shall have been dictated, and of the advantages to be derived from it. Every communication on this subject will be received with respect and examined with attention.

27.—The questions connected with the internal Government of this province will continue to form one of the subjects of our labours, and we hope that with the intentions manifested by his Majesty's Government, the bills which may from time to time be passed by this House on the various matters connected with those questions, will be productive of results advantageous to the country. We confidently expect the same results in those matters which are more especially within the province of his Majesty's Government.

28.—We pray to be allowed to assure your Excellency, that the representations which have been made by the House and by the people, on the subject of the present constitution of the Legislature of this province, were so made after mature deliberation, and a most careful consideration of the principles of Government and of past events. With a conscientious conviction of its necessity, and in our desire to establish harmony between the high constituted authorities in this province, and to ensure the happiness of its inhabitants for a long period to come as a portion of the Empire over which his most gracious Majesty presides—we have prayed for the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Council. The general opinion of the people gives additional strength to our conviction that no arrangement of a merely administrative and temporary nature could produce that harmony which in common with your Excellency, we have so much at heart, with a view to the full and effective representation in the legislature of the country, of the rights, interests, desires and wants of the people thereof.

29.—Your Excellency cannot doubt our earnest desire to labour for the happiness of the people, with those dispositions and sentiments with which the high trust vested in us ought to inspire us. Elected by the people of this province, from among whom we come, and into the midst of whom we are to return to partake their lot, we cannot fail at all times to feel an anxious desire to promote the welfare of all, and to see the Legislature contribute effectively to the advancement of the public prosperity.

30.—We thank your Excellency for the declaration that there is no design to disturb the form of Society in this province, or the rights of any inhabitants, and that the great interests of Agriculture and Commerce are sure of just protection. We feel flattered by the manner in which your Excellency has already appreciated the moral and social institutions of this country, and we trust that your Excellency will be daily more and more convinced of the public and private virtues of its inhabitants of all classes and of all origins. The qualities of the Priesthood of all denominations are among our guarantees that we shall continue to possess these advantages. We can assure your Excellency that we shall apply ourselves as we have heretofore done, to the fulfilment of our duty towards all, with brotherly impartiality; and we trust that our fellow subjects from different portions of the British Empire who have come to settle among us, will find here all that protection which is requisite to their happiness and the encouragement of their industry; and that their efforts will, jointly with ours, tend to promote the common welfare of all.

31.—With regard to the opinions expressed by the great body of the people and by this House on the public affairs of this province, your Excellency will perceive that they have not been and are not founded in any manner on distinctions of nation or origin, and that the due appreciation of this fact cannot but tend to create a firm conviction of that wish to do equal justice to all, of which we humbly believe that the Representatives of the people of this province have given ample proof. We believe that the House of Assembly, in fact as well as in principle, represents the interests and wishes of the great body of the inhabitants of this province of every origin; and animated as we are by the consciousness of the duties which this position imposes on us, there is no class of our fellow subjects, of whatever origin, persuasion, or opinion they may be, to whom we are not disposed to afford equal aid and protection.

32.—We duly appreciate the advantages which Providence has bestowed on this country, and we entertain no doubt of the high degree of prosperity and happiness to which its inhabitants might attain under an enlightened, liberal and protecting Government. We confidently expect to attain to a Government of this nature, which shall be a pledge to us for our future enjoyment of all the blessings to which we look forward, through the firmness of the people and the attention given to the interests of the country by His Majesty's Government. We also entertain the hope that this great work of liberty and peace will be accomplished with the intentions expressed by your Excellency under your Excellency's administration.

The other orders of the day were then postponed and the House adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 9th, 1835.

At two o'clock the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis, and presented their Address in answer to His Excellency's Speech; and being returned, Mr. Speaker reported the following answer:—

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I thank you for this Address, and especially for the flattering and kind manner in which you have spoken of myself.

It will be my constant study to adhere faithfully to the line of conduct which I stated to you at the opening of this Session; and I shall feel truly rejoiced to find that course promote the good understanding which it is so desirable to see re-established in this Province.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, Nov. 2.

WEST WARD OF MONTREAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. LAFONTAINE enquired of Mr. GUGY whether he intended to proceed this session with the petition against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson, for the West Ward of Montreal.

Mr. GUGY said that he considered it his duty to proceed with that petition, and he would very shortly bring it under the consideration of the House.

Mr. Lafontaine said that 'very shortly' was rather a vague period; he would wish Mr. GUGY to fix some precise time.

Mr. GUGY—'Then within eight days.' Mr. Lafontaine considered eight days as rather too distant a period.

Mr. GUGY—'Well, then, as you are in a great hurry, I will say to-morrow.'

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

WEST WARD OF MONTREAL CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. GUGY, in conformity with his declaration last night to Mr. Lafontaine, with respect to his intention to proceed with the petition against the return of Messrs. Papineau and Nelson for the West Ward of Montreal, called the attention of the House to the subject, although he would not have done so at quite such an early period, had not he perceived that Mr. Lafontaine was very anxious to have the subject brought forward. He was not aware whether the course which he intended to take in the present instance was exactly Parliamentary, not having sufficient experience, but perhaps some Hon. Member of longer standing than himself would enlighten him on the subject. It would be remembered that he had presented the petition on the 4th March last, with all the *formule* prescribed by law, and moved its reception by the House. Mr. Lafontaine had then moved that the consideration of the motion for the reception should be deferred to the following Friday, which was granted by the House. On that day, which he would remember for a long time having been refused permission to bring up several petitions, a motion for adjournment was made, against which he voted, on the ground of there being business before the House undisposed of. The adjournment however took place, and the consideration of the petition did not take place agreeably to the order of the day. The House would, therefore, he felt convinced, say, that it was from no fault of his, that the petition had not been proceeded with last session, and he consequently considered that the matter stood in the same position at present as it did before the adjournment alluded to. The first motion he intended to make on the subject was that the entries in the Journal of the House of March last, relating to the petition of John Donnellan, William Walker, and divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue election be read.

Mr. GUGY's motion was granted, and the entries read accordingly.

Mr. GUGY then moved that the House do take into consideration the motion made on the 4th March last, and that the petition be brought up.

Mr. Lafontaine said that, without entering into the merits of the petition, he would state that certain formalities required by law, had not been observed in drawing up and presenting the petition, which must prove fatal to it. Mr. L. then entered into long details respecting the legal formalities, which he stated had not been observed. The principal objection, and that on which he laid most stress was, that the petitioners had not taken the oath prescribed by the 4th Wm. IV. cap. 28, instead of which they had been sworn, according to the form prescribed by an older statute.

Mr. Vanfelson also entered into a minute legal examination of the question, and concurred with Mr. Lafontaine in saying, that the objections urged by the latter Member against the petition must prove fatal to it.

Mr. GUGY said that he could not have believed that such petty obstacles would have been cast in the way of the petition. The objections were founded on such very light grounds, that no other but the microscopic eyes of the Hon. Members (Lafontaine and Vanfelson) could have discerned them. Mr. GUGY then entered on a legal examination of the question, in answer to Messrs. Lafontaine and Vanfelson, and concluded by saying that he thought the objections raised by those Hon. Members were not such as to prove fatal to the petition which the House ought to receive.

Mr. Bedard considered the question of sufficient importance to defer its consideration to an ulterior day. For the proper understanding of the question, it was necessary to examine a statute, and he for one had not had sufficient time to do so; he would therefore move that the consideration of Mr. GUGY's motion be postponed to Friday next. (Mr. Bedard also entered into a legal discussion of the Question.)

Mr. Bedard could not see what objection could be raised against the postponement of the question, in order to give Hon. Members an opportunity of examining the statutes bearing on it, by which means they would be enabled to decide in a more satisfactory manner.

After some further debate between Messrs. Vanfelson, Lafontaine and GUGY, the House divided on the motion for postponing the question, when there appeared,

for the motion, 13; against it 48: majority 35.

Mr. Dubord then said that although he had seconded and voted for the motion for postponement of the question, he would, from the reasons which he had heard advanced, vote against the main motion.

Mr. Leslie would exercise his own judgment on the question, as he had done last session. He had voted for deferring the consideration of the motion in order to allow time to other Members to prepare themselves.

Mr. Bedard would vote for the reception of the petition.—(Hear, hear, from Mr. GUGY.) He had had no opportunity of well weighing the reasons advanced against it, and considered the right of petitioning as so sacred, that he preferred incurring the risk of receiving a petition with a few informalities, to rejecting it without full *connaissance de cause*.

Mr. Barnard considered the reasons advanced against the petition as sufficient to reject it, and he would vote against its reception. He, however, would have wished to have the consideration postponed, in order to give other members time.

The House then divided on the main motion, when there appeared—for the motion—10, against it 50, majority, 40. (For names, see routine business.)

The Speaker stated that, before the orders of the day were called, having been declared by the House duly elected for the West Ward of Montreal, he would make choice of the West Ward.

A new writ was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Lafontaine, for the return of a member to represent the county of Montreal.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Morin brought up the draft of the Address in answer to his Excellency's Speech, prepared by the Special Committee, which having been read, the printing thereof was ordered.

Mr. Morin then moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. GUGY—'What, before it is printed?' Mr. Morin said that he had reason to believe that the printing of the Address would be completed at an early hour to-morrow, it having been put in hands to-day. If, however, it was not printed, or if any hon. member wished to-morrow for further time for deliberation, he would have no objection to defer its consideration.

Mr. GUGY would not divide the House, although he would say that Mr. Morin's proceeding appeared to him very precipitate. He doubted very much whether hon. members would have time to form their opinions, or those who had amendments to propose would have time to prepare them. He would, however, not oppose the motion, accepting Mr. Morin's declaration as a pledge that the adoption of the Address would not be insisted on to-morrow.

The motion was then granted. The orders of the day (sixteen in number) having been disposed of without debate, the House adjourned at half-past nine, P. M.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 3.

Mr. Viger reported favorably on the petition of the Common Council of Montreal; and Mr. Leslie introduced a Bill to establish a new Public Square, &c. &c.

Mr. Leslie moved the consideration of continuing the improvements of the Montreal Harbour, and of providing a vessel for receiving the Steam Dredging Machinery, on Monday.

Mr. Bedard reported, as the opinion of the Committee, that a similar bill to that passed both Houses in 1834, and the Royal Sanction withheld, ought to be again introduced on the subject of Grosse Isle: committed for Friday next.

Mr. Morin laid before the House two accounts rendered under the Acts 4 Will. IV. cap. 1 and 3, for the relief of Parishes in distress; Mr. Marquis also presented two accounts under the said Acts; and Mr. Tache one.

Mr. Caron presented a petition of the Rev. Mr. McMahon and others of St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, for authority to hold lands in a corporate capacity: referred.

Mr. Vanfelson and Mr. Bedard, Petitions from St. Roch Suburbs and Montmorency, for a Free Bridge over the River St. Charles: referred.

A Petition from Montreal, for a Company to light the city and buildings with gas; a Petition of Dr. Tessier, for remuneration for services as Health Officer in 1832; a Petition of the Quebec Ladies' Society, for the relief of Orphans, for an aid; a Petition of J. B. Miville Deschene, for remuneration for the loss of his schooner in 1816, while in the service of the Government, transporting provisions for the relief of the poor in the parish of Rimouski: two Petitions of two of the Commissioners and Clerk on the contested Election of O. Berthelot, Esq. in 1832, for payment of their respective accounts: of Robert Hoyle, Collector of Customs at Stanstead, complaining of the insufficiency of his emoluments for the duties he has to perform:—the foregoing were all referred.

A Petition of the inhabitants of Vaudreuil, for amendments to the Rail Law: ten Petitions for aid towards Internal Communications: referred.

A Petition from Saguenay, for an aid to improve the navigation of the St. Charles: referred.

Ten Petitions for aid towards Education and Schools: referred.

A Petition of the Quebec Mechanics' Institute, for an aid; and one of the Montreal Natural History Society, for an aid,

and also for a lot of ground formerly granted to the Montreal Library: referred.

Mr. Gury introduced a Bill to ascertain what persons shall hereafter be admitted to practise the Law or as Notaries.

Mr. Gury presented the Montreal Harbour Commissioners' Report.

Mr. Gury moved, the House to take into consideration the motion of the 4th March last, 'That the Petition of John Donnellan and William Walker and of divers electors of the West Ward of Montreal, complaining of an undue Election, be now received.' Mr. Bedard moved to defer the consideration of the said motion till Friday next.—*Yeas 13, Nays 48.* Mr. Gury's motion was also negatived, *Yeas 10, Nays 51.* *Yeas*—Messrs. Baker, Bedard, Blackburn, Bowman, Fraser, Gury, Marquis, Moore, Wells and Wood. *Nays*—Messrs. Amiot, Archambeault, Barty, Barnard, Beaudouin, Berthelot, Bessier, Blanchard, Bouc, Bouffard, Boutillier, Cazeau, Child, Courteau, De Bleury, Deblois, Deligny, De Witt, J. Dorion, P. A. Dorin, Dubord, Fortin, Girouard, Godbout, Herbert, Huot, Kimber, Knight, Lafontaine, Larue, Leslie, Letourneau, Meilleur, Morin, O'Callaghan, Perrault, Pichel, Proulx, Raymond, Rodier, Roy, Scott, Simon, Tache, Tachereau, Tessier, Thibaudau, Toomy, Trudel, Vanfelson and Viger.

Mr. Morin reported the draught of an Address in answer to the Governor's Speech, to be printed, and answered to-morrow.

The Agent's Bill was passed.

Mr. Papineau made choice of his election for the West Ward of Montreal, and a new writ was ordered for the county of Montreal.

Mr. Archambeault introduced a Bill to regulate the fees of persons employed by Justices of the Peace in the country parishes as Clerks or Bailiffs in certain cases; second reading Friday.

1. The Pilory Abolishment Bill.—2. the Public Officers Salaries' Attachment Bill.—3. the Bill to prevent the fraudulent seizure and sale of real property.—4. the Sheriff's Office Regulation Bill, and, 5. the Justices of the Peace Qualification Bill, were read the second time, and the last three referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

The Bill relating to unclaimed goods held by the Clerks of the Peace, and the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, passed, to be engrossed.

The Religious Congregations' Relief Bill committed for to-morrow.

The Bill relating to the Jesuits' Estates, and the Jurors' bill, were read the second time.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, the answer of the late Governor in Chief, of the 5th March, 1834, to the address of the House of the 24th February preceding, relating to the reserve of 30,000 arpents of land for the Forges of St. Maurice, was referred to the Standing Committee on the Jesuits' Estates. Mr. Raymond and Mr. Girouard were added to the Committee, and the Committee was instructed to enquire, what would in future be the least expensive system which could be adopted for the management of the said estates.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, an address was voted to his Excellency, for the Royal instructions given in 1816 to the Duke of Richmond, to grant portions or lots of the waste lands of the Crown, to the Officers and privates who served during the last war with the United States.

On motion of Mr. Kimber, another address was voted to his Excellency, for communication of all such further information as he may have received from his Majesty's Government on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the Jesuits' College in Quebec, by his Majesty's troops, as barracks, or on the subjects of the lands comprised in the former lease of the forges of St. Maurice, more especially of those lying in the fief St. Maurice belonging to the Crown, and in the seignior of Cape de Magdelene, formerly belonging to the late order of Jesuits, also, for copy of the instrument under which the hon. Matthew Bell holds 30,000 acres of land (known by the name of the reserve for the forges of St. Maurice,) in the said seignior of Cape de la Magdelene, and a copy of the instrument by which the lease of the said forges to the hon. Mr. Bell was renewed.

On motion of Mr. O'Callaghan, a Special Committee was appointed to enquire into the present condition of the Post-office department, with a view to the application of an efficient remedy to the defects in its organization and management, and Lord Aylmer's message of 11th March, 1835, with the extract of a despatch from the Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, on the subject of the Post Office, and the documents accompanying the same, were referred to the Committee.

Mr. Leslie presented a petition from Montreal, for the renewal of the Small Causes Act.

Mr. Clapham presented two petitions for aid towards Education and Schools. Mr. Blackburn, one, Mr. Cardinal, one, Mr. Toomy, two, and Mr. Deblois, one.

Mr. Archambeault, a petition for aid towards Internal Communications, Mr. Blackburn, two, Mr. Bouffard, one, Mr. Cardinal, one, Mr. Toomy, one, and Mr. Deblois, one.

Mr. Archambeault, a petition of Residents of the county of Beauharnois, relating to erroneous decision of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Barty, a petition of J. F. Declair, for payment of an account for services as a bailiff.

Mr. Tessier, a petition of Dr. Andre Lacroix, for payment of an account for professional services in 1832, to the poor

laboring under Cholera in Chateauguay.

Mr. Caron, a petition of W. L. Felton, for aid in the publication of a new and revised Edition of the Provincial Statutes.

Mr. Toomy, a petition for the appropriation of a balance of certain unexpended monies, to the improvement of roads in the county of Drummond.

Mr. Deblois, a petition of landholders of the Township of Shoolbred, complaining of the high charges of the Seigneur, &c.

Mr. Scott introduced a bill to provide for the re-printing of the Provincial Ordinances and Statutes now in force; second reading Saturday next.

The Small Causes' bill was deferred till Friday.

The Militia Pensions' bill was read the second time, and referred.

The Law Practitioners' Commissioners' bill was deferred till Friday next.

The Parish and Town Officers' bill was read the second time, and referred.

Resolutions on the Indemnity of members were referred in Committee, to be reported on Friday next.

The consideration of the draught of an address in answer to the Governor's Speech, was postponed till Friday next.

The House made some progress in Committee on the Religious Congregations' Relief bill.

The consideration of the bill concerning persons to be admitted to practice the Law in this province, was deferred till Friday next.

A Resolution respecting the holding of the Inferior Terms of the Courts of King's Bench, was passed, and referred to the Committee on Courts of Justice.

The order to consider part of the Judicature Act relating to the constitution of the Court of Appeals, was discharged.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, NOV. 17, 1835.

Our virtuous and honorable Assembly has been labouring under a dropsical complaint for years. We all know the nature of that disease;

Crescit indulgens sibi dirus hydrops, Nec sitim pellit, nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, ———.

Under conciliatory treatment the direful malady grows stronger, &c.

In preference to giving our own opinions upon the address, we lay before our readers a few of those of our contemporaries.

It is singular that the patient, instead of suffering impeded respiration, has the action of the lungs actually increased. The trocar however, is the only final remedy for all dropsical grievances; and the sooner the operation is performed on our diseased Assembly, the better will it be for the country.

The *Minerve* styled the speech of his Excellency 'blarney'; can our readers discover any resemblance between one part of the Address and the speech?

The length of the Address obliges us again to defer our article on the Township registry offices, until another week.

Last week we had severe frost and a slight fall of snow. Since Sunday the weather has again become warm.

From the Quebec Gazette.

The ADDRESS of the House of Assembly in answer to the Governor's Speech, which it is understood is to be presented to-day, has taken nearly a fortnight to concoct. It is rather singularly styled the Address of 'His Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada,' a title to which they have about as good a right as the Legislative Council to that of Lords spiritual and temporal. In every other respect, the Address is very unlike that of the Commons. It is meant to be personally complimentary to his Excellency, while it refuses to acknowledge him in his capacity of High Commissioner named by the Crown. Many parts of the Speech are passed over without notice, or a sense given to them different from what was intended; some paragraphs are contradicted, and much that is new introduced. The Address clearly means to engage the House to nothing,—to persist in its former anti-constitutional pretensions,—and to deceive the British Government by unfounded assertion and hollow professions of being actuated by a spirit of peace and justice.

In the mean time, under the name of 'contingencies' and for the indemnity of the members, they will carry off about a fourth of the public revenue, (very little of which is paid by their voters,) and distribute as much more as they can among their electioneering friends for local objects in the different counties. They will also get their numerous paid writers to copy out & engross on parchment a parcel of old Bills, which they will send up to the Legislative Council. These grasping, selfish, and ridiculous abortions of legislation, having already been frequently rejected or amended by the Council, without the least attention having been to the amendments, will probably meet with their former fate; and this will serve to keep up the clamor against the Council, and be urged by Mr. Roebuck in England as additional grounds for giving us 'Elective Institutions,' or, as the gen-

tleman has it, 'a pure Democracy.' In truth, the Assembly, before its Address, has adopted this avowed project of Mr. Roebuck, by appointing him their Agent, after his letter was printed and distributed to the members.

The plan of having no Session, as announced by Mr. Speaker Papineau in debate, as his own, was much more honorable than the Jesuitical course now resorted to. That plan would have brought things to a speedy crisis. It would have shown at once, that England must give up all pretensions to authority in the Colony—all power of protecting her subjects and interests therein, and that we are to pass thro' a description of government hitherto fortunately unknown in North America,—to be subjected, for a time, to the arbitrary will of the ignorant, the needy, & the greedy,—and finally to fall under a military despotism, such as already oppresses the inhabitants of South America.

The Address, on the contrary, would lure us with words of 'equal justice to all, without distinction of nation or origin,' and of 'liberty and peace,' while the poll-books of the last general election incontestably prove that the leaders of the Assembly live, move, and have their being in national distinctions,—while the Records of the Assembly, but of yesterday, show that a petition from half the electors of the West Ward of Montreal, (not of the national origin of the majority,) praying for justice, was refused to be received. The liberty of which they speak, is proscription, and the walls of a prison to those who venture to differ with them in opinion; their peace & loyalty,—threats and public incentives to violence and rebellion.

At length the usual courtesy of replying by address to the Speech of his Excellency from the Throne, by both branches of the Legislature, has been complied with, and to the exclusion of much other matter, our columns are this day occupied with that proceeding from the Assembly.

In length it does not fall far short of the speech which necessarily called it into existence; and in perusing it, our readers will be able to satisfy themselves of the correctness of our previous remarks, that to the Revolutionists much was positively conceded by the terms of that speech. They will find that a general thanksgiving for concessions made pervades the whole of the Address, and what might naturally be expected, the balance of their claims, to speak in mercantile phrase, is demanded with more than ordinary pertinacity.

There is a good deal of arrogance displayed throughout the whole of this document; there is also much credit assumed for liberal feelings, and not a little profession of principles, which almost every one of their acts belies, and if the *Canadien* discovered in the Governor's speech some little touches of 'blarney,' he will be willing, no doubt, to allow that the House have repaid his Excellency with interest. However much we might find fault with some parts of this hypocritical and fawning address, we are more inclined to pass it over at the present moment, and reserve our strictures for that administration, whose system of 'conciliation' is now inducing the Assembly to refuse every one of their proposals, while it will grasp at all they may be disposed to abandon, and most unceremoniously, urge more exorbitant demands. The Whig Ministry will find to a certainty, at the close of the present session that no Act will be passed for the repayment of the £31,000 taken from the Military chest, to defray the exigencies of the Government, and no permanent provision for the general expenses of the province, while from all appearances, the Members of the Lower House will have received their own contingencies, and have paid their favorites and dependants, at the same that the Judges and other public officers are again left to subsist as best they may.

The Address of the Council was passed on Saturday evening, as reported by the Committee, without adopting any of the amendments proposed by Messrs. Moffatt, Felton and Debartzch. This conclusion was come to by a majority of 10 to 8. In our next we shall be able to present our readers with this document, and with an outline of the discussions which arose on its adoption. Mr. Debartzch very modestly asked the Council, in the amendment he proposed, to recommend to its own abolition, and found in Messrs. Viger and Laterriere his only backers in this suicidal proposal.—*Mont. Gaz.*

Five o'clock, P. M.

The Clerk laid before the House Statements of the affairs of the Quebec Bank and Montreal Bank.

Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered to Mr. Speaker the two following Messages:—

GOSFORD, Governor in Chief,

The Governor in Chief in transmitting for the information of the House of Assembly, extracts from a Despatch received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 2d. March, 1835, on the subject of the transportation of Convicts, together with a copy of a Proclamation lately issued by the Governor in Chief in conformity with the form enclosed in such despatch, invites the immediate attention of the House to the importance of making provision for meeting the expense of sending to England, Convicts sentenced to transportation, in order that the Province may avail itself of the advantage held out by His Majesty's Government of forwarding them from England, at her own expense, to their ultimate destination.

The Governor in Chief takes this opportunity to inform the House of Assembly that there are several Convicts now under confinement, upon whom sentence of transportation, or sentence of death commuted into transportation has been passed, and that it is highly desirable that such sentences should be carried into effect before the navigation of the Province is closed.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 9th November, 1835.

GOSFORD, Governor-in-Chief,

The Governor-in-Chief now lays before the House of Assembly, a statement and account of the arrears due for the service of the Civil Government on the 10th of October last, including the advance made from the Military Chest, & of the amount of money which is at present in the Public Treasury, and in the hands of the Receiver General; and the Governor-in-Chief, feels confident that the House of Assembly will see the necessity of proceeding without delay, to a consideration of part of the Public Accounts.

Castle of St. Lewis, Quebec, 9th November, 1835.

Amount of arrears due, £105,098 5 8

Amount advanced out of the Military Chest, and paid on account, 50,519 5 2

Amount to be provided for, 135,617 9 10

Statement of Public Money in the Vault with three Locks,—

Sterling, 116,200 0 8

Statement of do, in the sole charge of the Receiver General, 9,018 13 10½

£125,213 13 10½

From 'Camillus,' a correspondent in the Montreal Herald.

To his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, etc Montreal, 10th Nov., 1835.

MY LORD,

The second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the French Canadian people. Do, my lord, do ask your conscience, why you do not rather resign your honors and your emoluments than obey so absurd, so pernicious instructions.

THE second, third & fourth paragraphs of your lordship's speech contain merely barren generalities. The fifth paragraph, however, is sufficiently special on the subject of your lordship's official patronage.

After having alluded to the complaint, 'that the French origin of the majority of the inhabitants of Lower Canada has been made a pretext for excluding them from office and employment, and for retaining them in a state of political inferiority,' your lordship truly states, that 'The circumstances, which first united this country with the British Empire, must necessarily have occasioned for some time afterwards an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government.' This statement, my lord, clearly admits, that 'offices of Government' should be filled only by men of well tried and well known fidelity, and that the public safety may sometimes be justifiably preferred to the momentary caprice of 'the great body of the people.' The real question, therefore, between your lordship and 'the English inhabitants of this province' is, whether equally powerful 'circumstances' do not still exist for 'an exclusion of its prior inhabitants from offices of government,' and I can easily prove to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced person, that 'circumstances' actually more powerful now exist for such 'exclusion.' The French demagogues, my lord, have long professed the most rebellious repugnance to British authority and the most deadly hatred of the British name; and within the last two years, they have repeatedly threatened to throw themselves into the arms of France or of the United States, unless the Imperial parliament should formally relinquish its supremacy and establish a French republic in Lower Canada by the extension of the elective principle. The ungrateful traitors have substantially said to the imperial authorities, 'If you do not by law render us independent of Great Britain, we shall render ourselves so by force.' Your lordship knows, the cabinet knows, the King knows, that my statement of the feelings of the miserable and despicable wretches is correct. Are such beings, my lord, to be trusted with 'offices of government?' Certainly not, my lord, unless by those, who are themselves ready to sacrifice the empire on the accursed altar of their own avarice and ambition. Are not your lordship's noble and right honourable employers ready to do so? Is not one of your lordship's colleagues, according to the petty measure of his ability, ready to do so? Are you not, my lord of Gosford, ready to do something of a very similar kind? Undoubtedly, my lord, you are so,—and I entreat your lordship solemnly to weigh my words—if you obey 'precise instructions,' which were confessedly founded on the grossest misapprehension of the real feelings of the

POETRY.

THE BACHELOR.

BY MISS L. M. DAVIDSON.

To the world (whose dread laugh he would tremble to hear,
From whose scorn he would shrink with a cowardly fear,
The old bachelor proudly and boldly will say,
Single lives are the longest, single lives are most gay.

To the ladies, with pride, he will always declare,
That the links in love's chain are strife, trouble and care;
That a wife is a torment, and he will have none,
But at pleasure will roam through the wide world alone.

And let him pass on, in his sulky of state;
O say, who would envy that mortal his fate?
To brave all the ills of life's tempest alone,
Not a heart to respond the warm notes of his own.

His joys undivided no longer will please;
The warm tide of his heart through inaction will freeze;
His sorrows concealed, & unanswered his sighs,
The old bachelor curses his folly and dies.

Pass on, then, proud lone one, pass on to thy fate;
Thy sentence is sealed, thy repentance too late;
Like an arrow, which leaves not a trace on the wind,
No mark of thy pathway shall linger behind.

Not a sweet voice shall murmur its sighs o'er thy tomb;
Not a fair hand shall teach thy lone pillow to bloom;
Not a kind tear shall water thy dark lonely bed,
By the living 'twas scorned, 'tis refused by the dead.

Continued from page one.

went for Gospel with the Squire, who had a great idea of Doctor Lawrence. I was obliged to hasten to school, and attend examination; this took up all day, and in the evening I was too tired to go any where so I heard nothing of Sally.

Next day I had a talk with Joe about her. He said that the Doctor still talked very wise about her, that he would not let her leave her bed, though she told him she was quite well. Thursday came, and still Sally was in bed; the sleigh-ride was put off once more, and no day fixed, for the Doctor would not, or could not, tell when Sally would be well enough to go. Now, all this seemed pretty curious to me. I could not think what the old critter meant by keeping Sally up and hindering the frolic. Well, Saturday afternoon I was into Peleg Bigelow's store, with a whole lot o' fellers, talking and laughing, and now and then taking a glass of something good, when finally they all got talking about the sleigh-ride, and how often it had been put off; then Hezekiah Bigelow, Peleg's brother, spoke up; he was just down from Portland. 'Now,' says he, 'fellers I can any o' ye tell when Sally Marsh will be well, so that ye can have this grand sleigh-ride you talk so much about?'

In course we all said 'No! Dr. Lawrence says her nerves are all out of joint, and its uncertain as life when she will be out again.'

'Dr. Lawrence and her nerves go to darnation,' said Zekiah, 'I know a thing or two; Sally Marsh will be quite well—nerves, joints and all—as soon as the Doctor gets word from Portland that the new sleigh he has ordered from Lawrence and Gammage is done. Now Bill Gammage told me yesterday that the sleigh would not be ready for a week at soonest, so you need not look to see Sally's nerves in joint for a good spell yet.'

The news struck us all in a heap. Who would have thought that the plaguy old pill-driver would keep Sally in her room, drinking elder-flower tea and eating milk-porridge, till Lawrence and Gammage had got their sleigh done.

'But what is to be done?' said Peleg Bigelow; 'it will never do to say that an old feller like Lawrence kept the whole town out of a frolic, only just because he hadn't got a new sleigh.'

'Let's send him word the sleigh is ready,' said Hezekiah; 'Nat Dorris can write a note from Gammage, and I'll give it to the Doctor, saying that the sleigh will be down tomorrow or next day, and you'll see if Sally's nerves ain't well-to-rights.'

I went at it, and soon finished a note to Doctor Lawrence, promising him, in the name of Lawrence and Gammage, that the sleigh would be to home on Tuesday. Zekiah took it up, and we all staid in the store, waiting to see what would come of it. Zekiah was not gone long, and when he came back, he was well nigh dead with laughing. 'Well, Zeek, what's the news; have you caught him?'

'Caught him?' says Zeek, 'yes, that I have; caught him on the first bounce. No sooner had he read the note, than he holloed right out for Sam to saddle the grey, as he must go over to Colbrook, and mind my words, he will let Sally get well now.'

'Like enough,' said I; 'so any way I will go to the squire's to-night, though 'tis Saturday night, and hear the news.'

When I got there, I found, sure enough, the doctor had been out to Colbrook, and just back & giving in his opinion. 'Twas now quite another thing; no nerves nor nothing of the sort, all plain and straight forward; Sally was better, was almost well would be quite smart by the middle of the week. 'And so,' says the doctor, 'George has named Thursday for the sleigh-ride, and hopes we will all come out. Sally says she will come home Monday.'

'Well, seeing this, I could not help giving the old feller a hint. 'Pray doctor,' says I, 'don't you think we might have the sleigh-ride on Tuesday, I guess all will be ready by that time?' The doctor looked plaguy hard at me, but I kept a stiff

upper lip, and I never let on, by word or look, that meant harm; he was sort o' puzzled, not knowing how to take me; finally the Squire helped him out.

'Oh, no, Mr. Dorris, Thursday is soon enough.' Oh! very well, Squire, I only just asked, thinking maybe all might be ready by Tuesday. Here I gave another sharp squint at the doctor; he looked pretty blank, but said nothing. Ma'am began to talk about its being Saturday night, and holy time; so I took my hat and marched off, leaving the doctor to get out of his puzzle as well as he could.

Well, this time we made sure of our frolic. The weather was fine, Sally came home Monday, looking as fresh as a rose. Every body was in high spirits, excepting the doctor; but when Tuesday night came and no sleigh from cousin Saith (Lawrence and Gammage was his cousin,) the old feller looked pretty streaked. Wednesday morning I was going to school, when Zekiah Bigelow came up. 'How d'ye do, Nat?' says he.

'Pretty smart, how's yourself?'

'Why, middling, thank ye I was going to Portland to day, though Peleg tried to persuade me to stay; but I have just been over to parson Emmerson's, and, sure enough, they are all in a pucker. The doctor has sent word that he can't drive their sleigh, and they were most 'fraid to trust Sam, besides not liking so many gals to go with no beau but their father's hired man; so I reckoned I might as well offer and sure enough they snapped me up about the quickest, I tell ye. Now, if the doctor don't get his new sleigh, says Zeek, and he gave a sort o' snicker, 'he will be in a pretty pickle. But here he is, sure enough with a letter: I'll bet a dollar 'tis to Lawrence and Gammage about the new sleigh, however, it's too late now. Good morning, doctor; how is it you don't drive the parson's sleigh?'

'Why, Mr. Zekiah, I am a good deal occupied just at present with professional business, and it is rather uncertain whether I can go or not; so I did not like to risk disappointing them.'

'Well, doctor, so much the better for lazy folks like me; I am going to drive the Harrisons and the Emersons myself.'

'Ah! said the doctor, 'I thought you were going to Portland?'

'Oh, I was, but I guess I may as well stay to the frolic.'

With that the doctor turned off towards the Post-office; I went into the school-house, and Zekiah homewards.

I think I never did know a day quite so long as this Wednesday, it seemed to me as if it never would be done; however, night came pretty soon after sundown, and then I put on my blue, Jekiel Parsons the tailor had fixed it up, so that 'twas little or none the worse for the ducking in Colbrook pond, and went to the Squire's to tea. Sally was to home, looking as bright as a button; and when I asked her not to forget her promise to take a seat in my sleigh, and she smiled so killing, Lord bless ye! I felt so all overish.

The Squire gave a queer look and said, Don't promise too soon: wait, Sally, always wait, and see how many offers you are going to get.'

Ah, ah! thinks I, you are there, are you? The Squire's pretty fierce in favour of the doctor, but we've got round him this time any how. 'Think of the old Boy,' is an old saying, and now it proved true, for just at the very minute in came the doctor. The Squire went right up to him, good as could be; but the doctor looked black as a thunder-cloud. I had telled Joe Zekiel's prank, & now we thought to poke some fun at the old critter. 'Hew is it, doctor,' says Joe, 'you don't join the sleigh-ride to-morrow night, I thought you were too great a beau to refuse?'

The doctor said nothing, only mumbled out something about professional avocations, but Joe kept at him, telling how many were going, what a fine time they should have, and winding up with 'wonder you don't go, doctor: Sally expected it, didn't ye, Sally?' The Squire saw that something was wrong, so he called off Joe and sent him into the office to copy a law paper, and then challenged the doctor to play back-gammon; Sally, at the same time, took a demure turn and began to knit; so, seeing that nothing more in the way of fun was to be made out of them I bade good night and went off home.

I believe I laid awake half the night, thinking of the sleigh-ride and Sally Marsh; finally I got to sleep, never waked till broad day. I looked to the window; darnation! what is this? I sprang up, looked out, 'twas a hard rain, wind Southard and Easterd, and the snow melt all gone. All up with our frolic; and—would you believe it!—that was the last snow that year, and we never had our sleigh-ride from that day to this!

INFANTILE COURAGE.—Two bulls, of equal bravery, although by no means equally matched in size and strength, happening to meet near the front of a Laird's house in the highlands of Scotland, began a fierce battle, the noise of which soon drew to the window, the lady of the mansion. To her infinite terror, she beheld her only son, a boy of between five and six years of age, belaboring with a stiff cudgel, the stoater of the belligerents. 'Dugald! Dugald! what are you about?' exclaimed the affrighted mother. 'Helping the little bull,' was the gallant young hero's reply.

'Thomas,' hiccupped old Guallefuntion to his son, 'I fear you are becoming intemperate.' 'I think it very likely, father,'

replied the promising youth, 'for do we not read that 'the sins of the parents shall be visited upon the children?'

A lady and a gentleman, a few evenings ago, were conversing upon the science of grammar. 'Pray, madam,' said the gentleman, 'what part of speech is a kiss?' 'Ah, what is it!' replied the lady. 'A substantive, I believe, madam.' 'Is it a noun proper or common?' interrogated the lady. 'Proper, madam.' 'No,' rejoined she, 'I think it both proper and common.'

A learned young lady being asked at a tea table if she used sugar, replied, 'I have a diabolical invincible repugnance to sugar, for according to my insensible cogitation upon the subject, the flavosity of the sugar nullifies the flavosity of the tea, and renders it vastly obnoxious.'

FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now adding, in Machinery and repairs, to his present

WOOLLEN FACTORY, 1500

dollars. All the machinery of the Eastern improvement, made in a superior manner, and will be in readiness for business early in the season; tended by faithful help, and superintended by a first rate experienced workman. It is calculated to manufacture 30lbs. of raw wool every day, completing the same amount for the Tailor. He therefore requests those wishing to encourage such business in the County, to furnish him with

10,000

pounds to work on shares or by the yard, this year. If application is made soon, bargains can be made on as good terms for the customer as at any establishment of the kind in the County; perhaps better.

Grey Cloth will be made by the yard, for 30cts. Common colours, &c. for 35, for cash. Manufactured on shares, for 6 yards out of 18 yards. Flannels to be done in proportion to the other work.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelighsburg, is authorised to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12—11.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the village of Phillipsburg, where he hopes they are sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities, as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation. Having just returned from visiting the principal cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed by none.

DANIEL FORD. June 22 1835 11—

TO SELL

OR TO LET, that large, elegant two story HOUSE, newly painted, with Stables and Sheds; lately occupied by C. C. P. Gould, as a

TAVERN STAND,

situated in the village of Henryville, and sixty acres of LAND. For further particulars enquire of Capt. HOGUE of Henryville, or JOSEPH A. GAGNON, Esq., of Montreal. Henryville, August 10th, 1835. 19—2m.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the liberal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINETWORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of work, manifest, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash. DAN B. GILBERT. Phillipsburg, June 2, 1835.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND, in the village of Frelighsburg, situated in the corner, between Main and South streets. It is probably not saying too much to assert, that there is not a more substantial and well-built house in the county; hence, the situation of which is more PLEASANT or CENTRAL for any public business.

ALSO,

the DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, ASHERY and other out-buildings in Brome, occupied by the subscriber as a House of Public Entertainment and Retail Store with several acres of valuable land attached—very pleasantly situated on the main road from Stanstead to Montreal, and a most desirable location for a country Merchant. Either or both of these places will be sold at a great bargain to the purchaser.

Also for sale, a few lots of WILD LAND, and PARTIALLY IMPROVED FARMS, in Brome and other Eastern Townships; very cheap for Cash.

Persons wishing to purchase any of the above, may apply personally, or by letter, to the subscriber, as Post Master, at Brome.

JACOB COOK. Brome, May 1st, 1835. 4

NOTICE.

THE following are the prices for which Cloth will be dressed at the

FACTORY

of the Hon. ROBERT JONES, in the village of Bedford, viz:

FULLING & COLOURING,

(all colours except Indigo Blue.) Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately, One Shilling per yard, payable in January next, One Shilling and 3 pence, if not paid till the end of the year.

FULLING, SHEARING

(once,) and

PRESSING,

Five pence per yard, cash down; Six pence per yard, in January next; Seven pence half penny, at the end of the year

FLANNELS,

all colours, Six pence, cash down; Seven pence half penny, in January next; Nine pence, at the end of the year.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

JOHN BROWN.

BEDFORD, AUGUST 8, 1835. 19—11.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occupied by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Breakfast Dining and Tea Tables, Common French, and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere, as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for produce as can be bought in the country, and a little cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry & Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD, JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835 13—11.

TO LET.

THE STORE, ASHERY, DISTILLERY, and part of the SHED, at Churchville, belonging to the estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, for a term of years, and possession given immediately.

For SALE, upon the aforesaid premises, 45 bushels of wheat, 50 do. corn, 150 do. oats, and 250 bushels of potatoes. Also, a quantity of rye, buck-wheat, and about 15 tons good barn hay. For further particulars enquire of either of the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate will find it for their interest to settle the same immediately.

JOSHUA CHAMBERLIN, } Executors
SAMUEL WOOD, } & Tutors.
Churchville, 1st April, 1835.

FOR SALE, PLOUGHS AND Plough POINTS,

Slow & make. Also, Points to fit Stanbridge Ploughs. Inquire of H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 27th April, 1835. 3

FARMS

FOR SALE, in the Township of Dunham, a farm, containing one hundred and forty acres, being part of lot No. 12, in the 2d range. About 100 acres are under a good state of cultivation. There are on this farm a frame-dwelling house, thirty feet by forty, one story and a half high, well finished; two large barns; sheds; and a good orchard: all in good condition.

ALSO, the west half of lot No. 4, in the 4th range, in the Township of Dunham, containing 100 acres; and about 12 acres of No. 4, in the 5th range: about 40 acres of said pieces being improved.

ALSO, forty-five acres of land, in the East parish of the Seigneurie of St. Armand, being part of lot No. 16, in the 14th range, with a small frame-house well finished, and a barn thereon; and having about twenty five acres of improved land, situated within one mile of the village of Frelighsburg.

All the above described lands are of an excellent quality, and will be sold at a cheap rate. One half of the purchase money will be required on signing the deed, the other half may remain in the purchasers hands for three or four years if desired. Indisputable titles will be given.

Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part of the above, can obtain further information, by applying to the subscriber, in the village of Frelighsburg.

OREN J. KEMP.

St. Armand, 27th April, 1835. 2

PRIZE MEDALS.

IT is hereby announced that the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of MONTREAL, has resolved to offer FOUR MEDALS for the best ESSAYS presented during this year:—

Medals offered accordingly, 1st. For the best Essay on the comparative numbers of the ancient and modern aborigines of America, and on the causes, whether moral or physical, of their gradual disappearance.

2d. For the best Essay on the Catoca of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

3d. For the best Essay on any subject connected with Literature generally.

The conditions are:— 1st. The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1836.

2d. The Essay may be in French or English.

3d. The names and residences of the Authors must be concealed: to ensure, which each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize, otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th. The successful Essays shall remain the property of the Society.

5th. The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on any particular subject appear deserving of it.

The Essays are to be addressed to A. F. HOLMES, M. D. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

ANDREW H. ARMOUR,

Recording Secretary. Oct. 10, 1835.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE PILLS CATHOLICON

the only SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY

FOR THE

PILLS

This medicine has stood the test of 20 years' experience in extensive private practice, and has stood without a rival since its introduction to the public for positively curing this troublesome complaint. Price, 5 shillings.

EWEN'S ANTIBILIOUS AND CATHARTIC

PILLS:

an easy and safe family medicine for all bilious complaints; jaundice, flatulence, indigestion, fever and ague, costiveness, headache, diarrhoea, dyspepsia, or any disease arising from a deranged state of the stomach and bowels. Price, whole boxes 2s and 6d, half boxes 1s and 3d.

DR. ASA HOLDRIDGE'S

GREEN PLASTER:

for dressing and curing immediately all kinds of fresh cuts and wounds; which from its strong adhesive qualities supersedes all other kinds of dressings; and if the directions are strictly adhered to, will in no instance require a renewal. It is also advantageously used in cleansing and healing all old sores and foul ulcers. Price, 1s and 3d.

DR. WARNER'S

INFALLIBLE ITCH OINTMENT.

Warranted to contain not a particle of mercury or other deleterious drug; and if seasonably applied will require one application only!! Price, 1s and 3d.

All the above are supported by abundant and respectable testimony, as may be seen by applying to the following agents, where the medicines may be purchased—

Hapgood, Clarenceville; Beardsley & Goodnow, Henryville; W. W. Smith, Phillipsburg; Dr. Oliver Newell, and Levi Stevens, Dunham; Cook & Foss, Brome; Hedge & Lyman, and George Bent, Montreal; Joseph B. Barrett, post-riding, Frelighsburg, and many other Druggists and Dealers throughout the Province. Also at the Druggist Store in Frelighsburg. 4 ly

BOOKS AND BOOK

BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be bought at any other establishment in this vicinity. Binding and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, Oct. 27, 1835. 13—1y.

TO PROPRIETORS OF GRIST-MILLS.

WANTS a situation as Master MILLER, to take charge of a Grist Mill, a middle aged man, who has been employed in the same capacity for many years, in several respectable mills in Canada, can give references for character and ability. He would be willing to take a mill on shares, and if a small farm attached to it the more agreeable; he has some knowledge of the Millwright business, and is perfectly acquainted with the art of dressing stones. Apply by letter, post paid, to X. Y., Post Office, Bedford. 29—4w.

THE LARGEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is not said in the spirit of vain boasting, but because it can, with strict justice be declared of the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER, which contains each week upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY distinct articles, in prose and poetry. Literature—science—the arts—the latest foreign and domestic news—police reports—sporting intelligence—notice of new works—besides an immense fund of miscellaneous intelligence—the drama—marriages—deaths—price of produce, merchandise, stocks, &c.—engravings—internal improvements, rail roads, canals—travelling—agriculture, &c. &c. embracing every variety of topics that can possibly be introduced into a public journal.

The Philadelphia Saturday Courier now established for near five years, is, we believe, universally acknowledged to have the largest number of Subscribers,

20,000!!

The largest variety of literature, entertainment, and news, as well as being the largest and cheapest newspaper published in the United States. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, it is printed on a splendid Napier Steam Press, with unexampled rapidity; thus giving the account of sales markets and news to the latest dates. The Philadelphia Saturday Courier is published at the low price of 2 dollars. For this small sum subscribers get valuable and entertaining matter, each week enough to fill a common book of 200 pages, and equal to fifty volumes a year, and which is estimated to be read weekly, by 150,000 to 200,000 people, scattered in all parts of the country, from Maine to Florida, and from the seaboard to the Lakes.